

COLMAN'S



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Sorgo Department.

The Relation of the Northern Sugar Cane Industry to American Agriculture.

COL. COLMAN: Knowing that you take a personal interest in the discussion of any question which bears upon the advancement of agriculture, and being convinced that the columns of the *RURAL WORLD* are open to such a discussion, I will fulfill a long-felt desire by presenting to you a few thoughts upon the above subject. The great advantage which this new industry promises to us as a nation financially by supplying our home demand for sugar, and consequently decreasing, if not entirely stopping, the immense annual drain upon our resources which the importation of this indispensable article of food at present inflicts upon us, has been a cherished topic for all who have written or spoken upon the home production of sugar. This question is indeed one of great importance, and when the anticipated results are once realized, they will produce a marked and beneficial effect upon our national finances. But since the production of sugar from Northern cane is at present in a fair way to become a leading and general agricultural industry it seems to me, that it is destined for a much nobler and grander purpose than this.

In order to bring the point in question at once before your readers, allow me to reproduce here the closing remarks of my report to State Board of Agriculture of Illinois for the year 1881:

"A visible gradual deterioration of the arable soils of most civilized countries cannot but command the serious attention of all men who take any interest in the public welfare. It is of the utmost importance that we do not deceive ourselves respecting the danger indicated by these signs, as threatening the future of populations. An impending evil is not avoided by denying its existence or shutting our eyes to the signs of its approach. It is our duty to examine and appreciate the signs."—*Justus von Liebig.*

These prophetic words of my honored teacher are of peculiar significance to us as a nation at the present time. We are following the examples set us by the nations of the Old World in our system of agriculture, and are exhausting our soil regardless of the lessons which the history of bygone peoples teaches us, and with no thought of the perils which the present system of robbing the soil will inflict upon future generations when barren fields shall fail to yield the necessary food for the teeming population which our vast resources of fertile land is so rapidly calling into existence.

The exhaustion of soil in our own land is being accomplished much more rapidly than was the case with older nations. We are living in a time when the means of transportation are so much superior to those of former times as not to admit of comparison. The markets of the whole world are open to the products of our fields, and we are taxing our soil to its utmost capacity in order to meet the demand, without making judicious use of the means at hand to replace what this continual drain is taking from our land. The inexhaustible fertility of our soil, especially of our own State, which has been spoken of so much and praised so highly, is already being shown to be an idle boast. Our prairie looks a great deal better than it really is. The most of our cultivated fields at the present time would respond gratefully to a liberal application of manure.

Every agricultural industry which tends to counteract the present system of exhausting the soil, should receive the hearty support of all persons interested in the public welfare. The Southern States have a staple, cotton, which furnishes them this desired effect. The products of this crop, fiber and oil, are composed of elements which are taken from the air. The refuse, which contains the valuable mineral constituents necessary for the growth of the plant, should be returned to the fields. The exportation of oil-cake is as pernicious to southern agriculture as the exportation of corn and wheat is to the North, and is much less pardonable, as each cotton crop furnishes two remunerative products, fiber and oil. What cotton is for the South, I think I am justified in saying, sorghum will be for the North.

Sugar, like cotton fiber, is composed of elements taken from the air. A part of the mineral constituents of the soil will of course remain in the molasses; but by saving the refuse matter, scum, ashes from burning bagasse, discarded bone-black &c., a fertilizer could easily be prepared at the works, which would repay two-fold the expense of putting it on the fields, and in the course of a few years would bring the fields to a better condition for raising other crops, as wheat or corn, than they were in at the time the cultivation of sorghum was commenced."

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Twelve Hundred Dollars Each.

On June 6th of last year the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture issued a circular to the manufacturers of sugar from sorghum in which, after narrating what had been done by the department and with what results, he outlined a practical mode of procedure by which to get the experience and modes of cultivation and manufacture of producers throughout the country. Thus:

Each manufacturer is requested to submit an account of his work to this Department, covering the following points, viz:

1. An accurate account of the number of acres of sorghum brought to his mill; the number of tons of cane manufactured; the yield of sorghum per acre; the mode of fertilizing; the time of planting; the time required for maturing the plant; and the value of the crop as food for cattle after the juice has been expressed.

2. The amount of sugar manufactured; the amount yielded per ton of cane; the quality of the sugar; the amount of syrup manufactured; the process of manufacturing; the machinery used; the success of the evaporator, the vacuum-pans and the centrifugal in the work of manufacturing.

3. The number of hands employed in mill; the cost of fuel; the cost of machinery; the wages paid for labor; and the price of sorghum at the mill if not raised by the manufacturer.

The returns when received will be submitted to a competent committee for examination, and in order to compensate the manufacturers for the work of making these returns, I propose to pay for the ten best returns the sum of \$1200 each,—the decision to be made by the aforesaid committee. Each return must be sworn to before a competent officer.

The work has been done as requested and the awards made. We understand there were thirty-one competitors for the conditional offers of \$1,200 to each of ten sugar-sugar manufacturers who should be able to show the best results; and ten awards of \$1,200 each were made as follows: The Champaign (Ill.) Sugar Company; Magnus Swenson, Madison, Wis.; Paul Steck, San Francisco; Nelson Maltby, Geneva, Ohio; Drummond Brothers, Warrensburg, Mo.; A. J. Decker, Fonda du Lac, Wisconsin; William Frayser, Essoa, Wisconsin; Jefferson Sugar Company, Ohio; Oak Hill Refining Company, Edwardsville, Ill.; J. Clinton Boazth, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The awards have not yet been paid, but it is expected, the competitors will soon receive their money. Mr. Saunders, who was chairman of the committee, which in conjunction with Special Agent A. J. Decker, of Wisconsin, made the awards, and had found certain things to be true. The speech made a profound impression upon the members of the convention, and a strong sentiment was immediately manifested in favor of rescinding the resolution adopted on the preceding day. After discussion, however, it was agreed to let the matter rest, with the understanding that the resolution should not be embodied in the official publication of the proceedings."

The facts are, that the resolution endorsing Dr. Loring was unanimously adopted, and published in the evening papers of the same day, December 14, 1882, and the morning papers of the following day, and also in the *RURAL WORLD*. A correct copy of the resolution was handed by me to a *Post-Dispatch* reporter as soon as adopted and the same was published in the *Post-Dispatch* that evening, December 14, 1882, on the third page of that paper correctly, as follows:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby extended to the Hon. George B. Loring, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, for his most interesting and exhaustive address, and for the sound judgment he has displayed in co-operating both with the manufacturers of sorghum sugar in the development of their industry, and also with those scientific investigators, who have examined the capacity and quality of sorghum sugar-producing plants."

No such circumstance occurred on the following day or any other time, as that stated to the *Tribune* correspondent by a "member." The only comments made in the convention or privately by members of the Association, concerning Dr. Loring, were of the most complimentary character, and bespoke the highest degree of confidence in that gentleman's interest in the sorghum industry.

The origin of such a statement as contained in the "Tribune" correspondence, tends to counteract the present system of exhausting the soil, should receive the hearty support of all persons interested in the public welfare. The Southern States have a staple, cotton, which furnishes them this desired effect. The products of this crop, fiber and oil, are composed of elements which are taken from the air.

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products in the order, in which from their chemical composition they were suited for exportation, the basis of classification being the effect upon the soil. In this list sugar for the reasons already stated was placed at the head. There are of course a number of other substances as starch, cotton fiber, alcohol, &c., which are of a similar character. At the other end of the list were placed raw agricultural products as corn, wheat and other cereals, the last two being cotton seed cake and tobacco. The great mistake of American agriculture has thus far been, that we have been importing annually immense quantities of sugar. If we paid for this sugar by exporting substances of a similar nature, we would not be the losers in the transactions; but the facts are, that our chief articles of export have been raw agricultural products. In other words we have been exchanging the fertility of our soil, the most precious of nature's gifts, for a substance which brings nothing to our soil in return.

H. A. WEBER.
Champaign, Ill., May 5th, 1883.

1. An accurate account of the number of acres of sorghum brought to his mill; the number of tons of cane manufactured; the yield of sorghum per acre; the mode of fertilizing; the time of planting; the time required for maturing the plant; and the value of the crop as food for cattle after the juice has been expressed.

2. The amount of sugar manufactured; the amount yielded per ton of cane; the quality of the sugar; the amount of syrup manufactured; the process of manufacturing; the machinery used; the success of the evaporator, the vacuum-pans and the centrifugal in the work of manufacturing.

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ever since, with the exception of one year spent in pursuing chemical studies in Europe. During the past few years Dr. Wiley has devoted most of his time to sugar analysis, and has published several papers on this subject in the scientific journals of this country and Europe. For the past two years he has been selected as the expert and scientific adviser of the Mississippi Valley Cane-growers' Association.

Dr. Wiley is in perfect sympathy with the efforts which are making to place the sugar industry of the country on a sound financial and scientific basis. Three years ago the office of State Chemist was created by the Legislature of Indiana, and Dr. Wiley appointed to the position. This office, which was created in the interest of agriculture, he has been brought into intimate relations with the advanced farmers of the State, and has been one of the chief lecturers at the various farmers' institutes and agricultural meetings held at the capital and in the different counties, etc.

Commissioner Loring has established the following programme of work in the Chemical Division of the Patent Office, with the approbation of Dr. Wiley:

1. All work will be systematized, and carried on in the interest of practical agriculture and allied industries.

2. The work in cereals and sugar, which the department has already prosecuted to such a favorable extent, will be continued and enlarged.

3. An especial line of investigation will be undertaken in the interest of dairy farming.

4. An especial investigation will be prosecuted on the effect of fertilizers on the tobacco and cotton plants.

5. Examination of soils at all experimental stations that will co-operate in the work will be undertaken; the seed furnished them will be carefully analyzed, and afterwards the crop examined. In this way the effect of soil and climate on the composition of the crops will be investigated in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner. Other lines of the work will be undertaken as soon as the *above* are well under way.

It is to be hoped that with the cordial relations existing between the commissioner and the chemist that this important bureau of the Department of Agriculture will be of great practical utility to the agriculturists of the country. If the above programme is carried out it certainly will be, and it is to be hoped that a number of vexed questions which it embraces will be definitely settled.

Notes-Correspondence.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Brother Bartow Talks Sheep.

The snip of the sheep shears is heard in the land; the fleeces are piled up on every hand; and the eyes of the shepherd are beaming with light.

As with rapture he looks on the beautiful sight.

You meet a friend, says he, have you sheared? What did your fleeces average? Have you sold your wool? How much per lb. and so on ad libitum.

Every one has big fleeces to brag about. Each one says the kind of sheep to keep is the variety he keeps; no other variety is of much account.

Now is the time the honest but would-be smart farmer puts all kinds of dirty odds and ends of wool inside his fleece, and by that and other crooked practices, lowers the value of his clip. His commission man sends him 18 or 20 cents per lb. He is disgusted; hot with his own dirty tricks, but with those rogues of commission men. However, he easies his mind a little, by telling his neighbors that he received 45 or 50 cents per lb., and concludes that next year he will go with his wool, and see that he is not cheated.

Having lately had a slight attack of the sheep fever, during convalescence I concluded I would go not "wool-gathering," but to see others gather the gold-bearing product. I cannot say that I have been "mashed" on the kind of sheep that I have seen around this district. Don't chaff any more about the "greasy little Merinos." They are as much superior to the grade Cotswolds that are the fashion here, as a refined American lady is superior to a Hottentot squaw. What with scours, dung balls, mucus, and various other secretions, it was hard to tell which was the dirtiest part of them. I was beginning to cast "sheep's eyes" toward the Cotswold grades. But since seeing the sorry sight that they cut, I feel my hankering oozing away, as fast as did the courage of "Bob Acres." And my admiration for my clean, neat and compact Merino grades is stronger than ever.

I do not wish to disparage the Cotswold, but merely to state the impression the grades with their secretions left upon my mind. The Cotswold is a noble sheep, worthy of respect as a sheep. But I think he is rather too tender for the average farmer in this climate of extremes.

Most of the farmers of this county are unfit to own a good sheep. They so cruelly neglect them, leaving them out in the rains, snows, and storms, letting them scour horribly, until frequently that they can scarcely walk. Such men did not ought to keep sheep. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals ought to look after such men. The sight of such a flock gives a person anything but pleasure, and such flock-masters ought to keep none but unadulterated scrubs used to "roughing it," and as few of them as possible.

T. G. BARLOW.
Cadet, Washington Co., Mo.

Sorghum vs. German Millet for Sheep Feed in Texas.

MR. R. M. BELL: Have you noticed an article in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD entitled Sugar Cane for Sheep? I will take the liberty to make a few remarks, and you can surly your own pleasure whether they are repeated or not: Sugar cane has been in use here for the last three years or more as sheep feed, and cured in several styles at that, but those that have experimented to the greatest extent are preferring the German millet and sheaf oats for two reasons. First—the cane is tedious to harvest, and second—not nearly so good. I admit there can be from two to three times the weight raised per acre, even cutting it just as it heads out. From the broadcast sowing the amount of time required for it to cure sufficiently to put in bulk you are liable to get it spoiled by rain; so in the end it is not so much cheaper after all.

C. H. M.
Coleman City, Texas.

REMARKS.—Northern cane can be cut with a mower as easily as millet, and is just as likely to be harvested without rain as any other crop. Sown broadcast it will give three crops in a season, and beyond doubt from two to three times the quantity or weight of millet; nor is there the least difficulty in stacking and saving it so as to have fodder all the winter through. It will be eaten greedily by all kinds of farm stock—horses, cattle, sheep, pigs—and the seed makes the best of feed for fowls.

Bothwell's Challenge.

COL. COLMAN: Mr. Sam Jewett has been bawling so loudly, I will make him a proposition. I propose to shear sixty ewe lambs and sixty ram lambs against the same number, same kind, and same age, of his raising. Will shear any time next April, as he cannot stubble shear those in February to make a big show next year.

I expect to shear more pounds and a better quality of wool than he. Most of my lambs are April lambs; this will show where the good sheep are. I mean business and dare him to accept the proposition.

Respectfully,

G. B. BOTHWELL.
Breckenridge, Mo.

The production of wool in the United States in 1861 was 90,000,000 pounds, and the increase has been gradual and unintermittent until in 1881 it reached 272,000,000 pounds. Importations in the meantime have not increased, the figures remaining unchanged during twenty years. The increase in the woolen manufactures during that time has been sufficient to absorb the constantly-increasing production until in 1881 the consumption of raw wool aggregated 736,000,000 pounds, against 130,000,000 pounds in 1861.

New York Shearing.

The annual shearing of the New York American Merino sheep Breeders' Association was held at Avon, N. Y., on the 25th and 26th of April. The weather

was cold, but the attendance was good notwithstanding. On the grounds were seventy-three rams and ninety-four ewes. Following will evidence the result:

RAMS.

Exhibitors.	Name or number.	Age in years.	Age of fleece in days.	Weight of carcass.	Weight of fleece.	lbs. oz.
Ray Bros. & Mariner.	Prince Bismarck.	3	364	145	25	15
		2	350	151	25	15
M. F. Gibbs.	Greenfield.	3	351	113	23	14
Sullivan & Ray.	Compact.	2	351	114	23	14
J. S. Bennett.	Black Prince.	3	358	118	17	13
Martin Case & Worthington.		2	363	111	27	4
D. Bennett.		2	364	114	27	4
Jas. Winter, Australia.	St. Patrick.	1	404	87	19	11
Ray Bros.	Umpire.	2	364	129	30	12
P. S. Parsons.	Bill.	3	364	153	27	8
P. M. & Seymour.	Captain Jenks.	3	364	100	30	4
J. S. Beecher.	Jumbo.	1	385	133	32	8
M. R. Bailey.	Woolly.	4	381	131	27	13
P. M. Martin & Son.		2	362	140	27	3
A. C. Bennett.	Prologue.	2	364	119	23	8
C. H. Mack.		1	368	87	18	6
W. G. Markham.		1	265	87	19	8
M. F. Taff.	Ranzin.	4	363	115	23	6
Eli C. Washington.	Mark Twain.	1	376	98	15	11
James Winter, Australia.	Paris.	1	410	114	20	10
D. Bennett.		2	351	116	24	6
J. W. Cole.	458.	1	380	98	16	7
G. F. Parsons.	Geo. Martin.	4	364	111	20	14
E. S. Parmele.	Macfie.	3	356	121	22	13
C. H. Richmonde.		1	351	78	20	11
J. S. Beecher.	501.	1	402	100	30	11
M. D. Durfee.	S. B. Lusk.	1	380	113	23	6
P. M. Martin & Son.	Woolly Boy.	2	355	93	23	2
J. S. Beecher, Bennett & Goodrich.	Hermit.	4	364	130	29	2
498.		1	412	92	19	8
J. Stickney.	Fremont Jr.	5	364	98	26	9
Stickney & Titworth.	Romeo 2d.	3	363	125	27	4
P. Martin & Son.	Young Damon.	2	364	103	25	6

EWES.

M. Mariner.	190.	2	364	113	23	13
	287.	1	370	63	17	11
		1	408	73	12	11
		9.	362	106	20	3
		1	362	68	20	3
		1	362	59	17	9
		1	358	59	17	9
		1	369	66	14	11
		1	370	104	23	12
		2	362	80	15	4
		1	362	91	16	11
		1	362	91	16	11
		1	370	63	16	11
		1	365	63	16	9
		2	358	93	21	11
		2	358	90	21	8
		2	358	74	17	8
		1	360	54	14	7
		3	364	82	18	6

The Wool Market.

From Boston we have the following dated 1st May:

We have again to record a month of extreme dullness in the wool trade, manufacturers have continued the policy which characterized the business in March, of buying raw material only as their necessities required, and as most of them had stocked up quite freely in February this necessity has not been prominent during the past few weeks.

However, the future of the wool market is usually the most uncertain quantity to predict about, and when the prospects have appeared the most favorable, it has not unfrequently happened that the reverse has become the established fact. The season of last summer and fall is a clear evidence of the fallacy in counting on the future of the wool trade. At shearing time, the opinion held by a large majority of those interested in mercantile pursuits, was that with the enormous crop of cereals, and apparent general prosperity of the country, an active market was sure to prevail during the fall months, with an advancing tendency to the values of all commodities. How different was the actual condition of trade during the fall; general business became dull, money was scarce, with high rates of interest, and several failures among woolen manufacturers created a strong distrust in the general credit of the mills; as a consequence the price of wools began to droop and we see the rosy anticipations of the summer unfilled.

From these uncertainties appertaining to the wool trade, we are not disposed to take so gloomy a view of the future, as might be natural from the present stagnation of the trade. While manufacturers have not met with much success during the past six or eight months in distributing their goods, they have adopted the prudent course of curtailing productions, and we do not doubt, that with continued favorable weather, the question of supply and demand will speedily adjust this interest on a more favorable basis. The present prices of fine domestic fleeces leave but little, if any margin for importations of competing stock, even at the reduced tariff. Therefore, we see no reason why it is not safe to anticipate a healthy state of trade during the year, and with an highly profitable result, to those who use judgment in their operations.

UNWASHED.

Kentucky No. 1 Clothing.	30	32
Kentucky Medium Clothing.	24	30
Kentucky Medium Combing.	30	32
Indiana No. 1 Clothing.	30	32
Indiana Medium Clothing.	28	30
Indiana Medium Combing.	28	30
Missouri fine.	24	26
Missouri No. 1 Clothing.	24	30
Missouri Medium Clothing.	26	28
Missouri Medium Combing.	24	32
Coarse Clothing.	20	22
Coarse Combing.	21	24

Sheep Shearing.

The New England Homestead gives the record of thirty-five sheep sheared at the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Second Annual Shearing, April 4 and 5. The gross weight of wool obtained was 900 pounds, an average of 25 pounds and 11 ounces. The heaviest fleece weighed 38 pounds and 5 ounces. The animals were aged, respectively six and four years. The lightest fleece was taken from a yearling, and weighed 16 pounds and 3 ounces.

Army officers are investing their surplus cash in sheep and lands, locating within reasonable distance of the military posts. Lieut. W. R. Harmon, United States army, reached his ranch at Pena, Colorado, fifty miles southeast of here last week, with 1,981 fine graded ewes. Mr. Harmon purchased his sheep below Del Rio, Texas. He started with 2,000, and drove about 300 miles over the worst country in the State, and 65 miles of that without water, arriving at his ranch with a loss of only 19 ewes.

At the Michigan State Sheep shearing, at Lansing, April 18th, the prize for the heaviest fleece of wool was awarded to Mr. Short, of Manchester, the weight of fleece being 41 pounds, three ounces, well togged before shearing. The shearing was done in public and before a committee. The fleece was from a Merino ram. The greatest care was taken to have everything done according to rule and perfectly correct by the weighing committee and president of the association. It lacked one day of being a year's growth.

Shepherd Dogs.

In the first place, the shepherd who uses a dog should know something about training one, for no matter how well trained one may be, he will learn bad habits just as easy as good ones, and if not kept right will soon become a nuisance. The sheep should be accustomed to the presence of a dog, and learn

to cure foot rot in sheep: "The preparation of the foot is just as essential as the remedy, for if every part of the disease is not laid bare the remedy will not effect a cure. A solution of blue vitriol as strong as you can bear your hand in, for a moment, having the liquid three or four inches deep, or deep enough to cover all the affected parts; then hold the diseased foot in this liquid ten minutes, or long enough to penetrate to all the diseased parts. Put the sheep on a dry barn floor for twenty hours to give it a chance to take effect. In every case where I have tried it, it has effected a cure, and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot rot."

May 17, 1883.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

3

Horticultural.

Death of Adolphus Strauch.

This well known landscape gardener and superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, died April 25, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, which prostrated his vital energies to such a degree that death was inevitable. Mr. Strauch has been for many years the representative artist of rural improvement in and around the Queen City of the West, and his fame has spread quite justly over the entire United States. My orchard of 800 trees came through the winter entirely unharmed, while most other orchards throughout our whole State are more or less damaged and some report a total loss. These losses however of fruit and winter wheat are nearly always overstated. My orchard is on high ridge land, clay soil with very hard subsoil, and no cultivation for several years past. Although cultivation was stopped sooner than I designed, this no doubt checked the late growth which caused damage in other cases. My cherry trees are in full bloom and promise a full crop. Small fruits also look promising.

O. MOFFET.

A Singular Season.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Our climate is certainly an interesting study. We hardly have a season without some remarkable phenomenon. One year it is remarked that we had no spring weather because "winter suddenly gave way to summer." But this heavy snow last winter disappeared so gradually as to give us no high waters, and we had less mud than during any spring within my recollection. Unlike anything I ever saw before, we could plow as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and continue to do so up to date.

THOMAS D. BAIRD.

Greenville, Ky.

A Garden Farm in Louisiana.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives the following description of the large truck farm of Major Austin W. Rountree, Jefferson parish, Louisiana: The farm is situated at a point made by a bend in the river thirteen miles up the Mississippi, and contains about 175 acres in all, 75 of which are cultivated in oranges. It is the largest truck farm in the South making a specialty of cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes, the greater portion going to Chicago. Orange trees, at present, 7,200 in number, 6,000 of which will be bearing this year. Besides the ordinary varieties, he has 2,500 mandarin trees. And yet, notwithstanding the extent of the place, and the variety of the products, so admirably is everything arranged and conducted that the entire work is effectually done by a force of not more than 20 or 25 colored hands, and generally makes from 800 to 900 barrels of cucumbers and 6,000 to 8,000 boxes tomatoes annually. He will make about 170,000 heads of cabbage this year, grown in a plot covering 40 acres. Besides these staple products, a considerable portion of ground is devoted to the cultivation of strawberries, cauliflower, peaches, grapes, etc., for family use. There is also an apiary with an annual production of eight or ten barrels of honey.

His tomatoes have sold in Chicago as high as \$3 a box or \$9 a bushel, and are in very great demand. All the packing, whether of fruits or vegetables, is done in the packing house situated conveniently near the river. It is a two-story wooden building, 110 feet long and 40 feet wide, the lower floor being devoted to packing, the upper to the box shop or factory.

In order to keep the labor judiciously employed, the first half of the year, from January to July, is devoted entirely to the market garden industry. By the first of July the crops are all gathered and shipped and the whole place sowed down in a cow peas as a fertilizer. The only work carried on during the summer is the propping up of trees, making hay, and putting the place in order. Then from the first of July to the first of September, in the language of the jovial proprietor, "we all take a holiday, a big rest, and go wandering up and down all over the country hunting up some fun." These two months comprise the only period of repose in the calendar of the place. By the first of September plowing the vines under is begun and everything got in readiness for the spring crops. About the first of October the gathering of oranges is begun and finished by the first of January.

Growing Grapes.

I can recommend the following plan for growing a successful vineyard: Select a high location; mark out the rows eight feet apart. Commencing, say, on the east side, lay off four rows eight feet apart, then leave a space of ten feet in width, to be followed with four rows as before and space of ten feet. The rows should run north and south, and the vines of such varieties as Concord, Moore's Early and Wonder, should be planted twelve feet apart in the row, lady and Delaware may be planted closer, say eight feet apart. Cultivate thoroughly with a row of potatoes between the vines. After the first year stretch two wires over the row, one, two and the other three and a half feet above the ground. Train the vines low, so they can easily be laid down and covered with earth in autumn or with some kind of mulch. After the frost is out in spring, lift the vines and fasten to the wires, cultivating thoroughly as before. If this plan is adhered to, every man, woman and child, can have a bountiful supply of the health-giving grape.—*Silas Wilson, Atlantic.*

Celery Culture.

For the Farmer and Manufacturer.]

Perhaps no other garden vegetable has grown more or faster in public favor than the tomato. It is one of the most profitable garden crops, if cultivated right and got to market early.

I have made tomato culture a special study for the last six or seven years, endeavoring to grow the earliest and best tomatoes. I would get all the new varieties I could to test, cultivating them in the best way according to my knowledge and judgment to make the vines produce the earliest and nearest perfect fruit. I will give the mode of cultivating that I have found to be the best and most profitable way yet.

Start the plants in a hot-bed; sow the seeds in a box large enough to hold the required number of plants wanted; sow this box in rows one or two inches apart the seeds thick, and insert in the hot bed up to the top. When the plants have four to six leaves, transplant to another hot bed four inches apart. Notice that the beds are the same or near the

same temperature. The transplanting is done to give the plants more room and give them abundance of roots. The plants should be hardened by taking off all cover, or if sash is used, raise them on a warm clear day. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to the open ground. Break the ground deep and work it mellow, mixing with the soil the manure that can be spared from other crops, for the richer the soil, if it is warm, the better. Mark off the rows five feet apart, put one or two shovelfuls of rich, well-rotted manure every three feet in the rows, working it well with the soil, and set the plant some deeper than it was in the bed. Before taking the plants up, wet the bed thoroughly, and take up as much soil with the plant as you can. Set in cloudy weather, if you can, if the weather is warm. The least the plants receive the better. As soon as they start to grow, begin to cultivate them. Cultivate the balk, or space between the rows, deep and thoroughly, raking the ground level. Cultivate every three days, if the weather will admit. Remember, tillage is *earliness*! Tillage is manure!

As soon as the laterals or suckers appear keep them off. At the second or third cultivation top-dress the ground with hen manure and work it in the soil. If you have but little hen manure, just put it around the hills. Keep the vines nicely and well tied up to stakes. As soon as the fruit begins to form, go through the vines and keep all imperfect, deformed fruit off and all laterals. Imperfect fruit injures the sale if you are early. Sell by the number, three to five cents each. Sell to the consumer; they are the ones that will appreciate nice fruit, and will pay for it.

As soon as the fruit is grown let the suckers alone; they will give you fruit later. Varieties—Perfection, Paragon, or Acme, is very nice, but I prefer the two first.

Labels for Orchards.

Many ingenious contrivances for attaching the names to fruit trees are described in European journals, and in some of this country. They are more or less complex and costly, and in all of them a wire loop is attached to the label for suspending it to the branch. The constant motion caused by wind gradually wears off this wire, which rarely lasts more than a few years, or if it does it is liable to cut into the growing branch. A much cheaper and better label is made of scrap zinc, cut into strips a few inches long, half or three-fourths of an inch wide at one end, and half as wide at the other. The name is simply written on the wider end with a common lead pencil when moist, and this writing will last years. The other end is coined around the branch, and the thing is done. As the branch grows the coil expands, and no harm is done to the bark.

CHAFF.

The Crow Indians have become civilized enough to bale up rocks with their hay.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When you want a real choice thing, get Wise's Axe Grease for your carriage.

We frequently hear the expression, "bee in a bonnet." Who ever saw a bonnet without a B in it?—*Boston Star.*

Of course you are not superstitious, and never place any reliance in them, but here is a sign you always believe in—\$.

Mr. John Guernard, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Our customers report Brown's Iron Bitters very well up to the representations."

The poor man with an idea of poverty is no worse off than a rich man with a poverty of ideas.—*Boston Transcript.*

Strange that people will suffer with dull feelings and the blues when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator.

The sunshine of spring is beautiful, except when it rests upon the napless gloss of a well-worn broadcloth coat.—N. O. Picayune.

Weak lungs, splitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is reported that Fred Gebhardt is losing his mind. He will not miss, and the finder of his last will be no richer thereby.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A Tennessee schoolmaster kissed the girls one by one, and before the term was out he had women of forty-five joining the school.—*Boston Post.*

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

Fools live long. They are exempt from insanity, softening of the brain, brain fever and many other diseases that take off useful persons.—N. O. Picayune.

By land or sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe. For strong bowel, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulencies, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

A certain shoemaker of Lynn having been divorced four times, has just married his fifth wife, and people are now advising him to stick to his last.—*Boston Star.*

In a dream—Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—In a dream I saw a woman in a red dress, and everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of my "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. Of all druggists, Mrs. Mary Hinson, Monroe, Ky., is the best.

"Always stand by my principles," said the ward-politician. "I don't see any need of that," remarked Foggs; "there's no danger of anybody stealing them!"—*Boston Transcript.*

I have discovered that Butler is a member of the Young America's Association of Lowell, Mass., but it is evident he has not improved his opportunities.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A strange inscription in a cemetery is as follows: "The stone was raised by Sarah's lord, Not Sarah's vines to record, For they're withered and dead, But it was raised to keep Sarah down."

We don't know what ailed Sarah, but we venture to say that Sarah had Hunt's Remedy. "Hunt's 'Lord' would not have had the satisfaction of raising a monument to her Diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs keep people down even more often, especially monuments, but Hunt's Remedy is the great healer that overcomes these diseases, and makes people strong and healthy again. Many a man who is in a fair way to health and vigor, has, like Hezekiah of old, a new lease of life by taking Hunt's Remedy."

A New York paper says: "Death has been busy in high places this year." This is an attempt to bring out the many executions which have recently taken place.—*Boston Transcript.*

The best and cheapest car starter is made by Borden, Selleck & Co., St. Louis, Mo. With it, one man can move a loaded car.

Everything seems to move in a circle. While the police in Boston are looking up the criminal, and the criminals in his turn have to look up the lawyers.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Brown's Bronchial Troches are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher,

600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as a advertising medium.

READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

THERE will be a meeting at the office of the RURAL WORLD, on Tuesday, May 22nd, at 1 o'clock, p.m., of the Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen of St. Louis and vicinity, to make arrangements for the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, which is to be held in St. Louis on the twentieth of June.

It is customary to extend all proper courtesies to brethren from a distance, and we hope St. Louis will not be backward in making all proper arrangements for the meeting, which we expect will be the largest ever held by the association.

We want our brothers from a distance when they return home to retain pleasing recollections of St. Louis.

We would be glad to see a large attendance, and hope as many of our neighboring nurserymen will attend the meeting on the 22nd just as possible to assist in perfecting proper arrangements.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS claims three-fourths of a crop of peaches. At other points in the State there is evidently not enough to meet the local demand.

SAMUEL JEWETT, of Independence, Mo., has an advertisement of his sheep in this issue worthy of the attention of all who would get pure registered Spanish Merino sheep.

THE prospect for a pear crop is very slim indeed. We have been examining a good many pear trees and find scarcely any fruit. The apple crop, too, is not as large as we anticipated.

THE South has now almost ready for market the largest crop of Irish potatoes she has ever produced. A portion of the crop is already figuring among the speculators, as they are selling freely for June delivery, at prices ranging at \$2.00 to \$2.75 per barrel, according to location, etc. Procuring packages proves to be tedious and expensive work, as cooper shops are exceedingly scarce throughout the South.

THE peach orchards of Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland have just about done blooming, but it is entirely too soon to predict the amount of the peach crop of the East. There is a critical season before them the next few weeks. A few cold nights or freezes within that time would render the outlook exceedingly gloomy for the fruit growers of the East, and they are at present hoping for the best. The trees were very recently covered with bloom, and fruit buds are plenty in every orchard.

ARKANSAS is now in the midst of her strawberry season. From two to three car-loads of strawberries come to St. Louis commission houses daily from the growers in that State. The fruit suffers by comparison with that from Kentucky, Tennessee and Southeast Missouri. The Arkansas fruit this season is neither very large nor firm, and catches but little of the fancy figures prevailing for fine fruit. A few of the earliest shipments looked fair, but the quality of the fruit does not improve as the season progresses.

FRUIT-CANNING establishments appear to be paying in the West and South where they are established. The one built a year ago at Judsonia, Ark., proved so remunerative to the projectors that they are erecting another, at Beebe, Ark. The goods sell readily, having been well received by the public. A little Rock firm takes all the goods turned out at Judsonia at Baltimore prices, less freight. Within a year several more such establishments will doubtless be ready to receive the surplus products of the fruit and vegetable growers.

THERE is much need of rain in the vicinity of St. Louis. Corn that has been planted for three weeks is hardly showing itself, on account of the dry cold season. Oats, wheat and grass and garden vegetables all need rain. We never saw the vegetable gardens so backward at this season of the year. Strawberries will be two or three weeks later than usual, though there is a promise of a big yield. The St. Louis market is abundantly supplied with strawberries from the States south of us, and strawberries and cream, and strawberry shortcake are very common luxuries now.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN.

The eighth annual meeting of this Association will be held in the City of St. Louis, Mo., commencing Wednesday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing three days.

We have had promise of a large attendance from all parts of the United States, and especially from the South. St. Louis being so accessible. The leading men in the business are always present at each of our meetings, and great good has been the result.

The objects of the Association are,

1st. To afford the members an opportunity to cultivate personal acquaintance.

2nd. The discussion of subjects of practical interest to the trade.

Specimens of Fruits, Flowers, seeds, Plants, Implements, etc., are solicited for exhibition.

Hotel accommodations will be ample and excellent at reduced rates, special arrangements to this effect having been made with the leading hotels in the city.

Reduced rates on railroads to members going to and returning from the meeting have already been secured on many of the roads, and most of the roads leading into St. Louis will undoubtedly grant us the same.

OUTLINE PROGRAMME.

The following among other subjects will be discussed: New varieties of Fruits, Trees, Plants, etc.; Implements and labor saving devices, &c.; Methods of culture, grading, packing &c.; Transportation; Taxation, &c.

The following among others will address the meeting:

W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., on the newer ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.

P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

A. W. Webber, Nashville, Tenn., Value of Associated Effort.

T. V. Munson, Dennison, Tex., The successful ornamental trees and shrubs for Northern Texas.

H. H. Sanford, Thomasville, Ga., History of the Le Conte Pear.

Peter Henderson, New York.

H. B. Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y., on Roses.

Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa, on Russian Fruits.

The usual arrangements will be made for the entertainment of visitors. The Great Bridge, Zoological Gardens, Shaw's Botanic Gardens, and the fine parks, will be objects of interest to visitors. Arrangements are under way for an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, and while it cannot yet be positively promised, yet it is likely to be made. Any further information can be secured by addressing any of the officers,

NORMAN J. COLMAN,

St. Louis, Mo., President.

A. W. WEBBER,

Nashville, Tenn., Vice-President.

D. WILMOT SCOTT,

Galena, Illinois, Secretary.

A. R. WHITNEY,

Franklin Grove, Ills., Treasurer.

THE YEAR BOOK OF COMMERCE.

We have received a copy of the "Year Book of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis," published by S. F. Howe & Co., under subscription of the business men of this city. A first glance at the title would lead one to suppose that the work is identical with the ordinary annual report of the Merchant's Exchange; but this would be erroneous. The work contains all the leading statistics of the Exchange report, besides which it gives a complete review of numberless interests on which that report is entirely silent. Indeed it is full of information that will prove exceedingly valuable to every country merchant, dealer or newspaper man who either has or intends having transactions with St. Louis. There is not a line of advertising between its covers, the space being entirely occupied with carefully prepared and succinctly related facts of interest to business men, and the publishers inform us that copies can be obtained, free of charge, on application to any prominent business house in this city.

We have received the following invitation:

Dr. and Mrs. Parker request your presence at the marriage of their sister Nellie on Wednesday, May 16, 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m., Independence, Mo., Philo. D. Jewett, Nellie M. Draper.

That means of course that Philo is going to be married, and we very much regret that we cannot at this very busy season respond to Dr. Draper's request. As the eldest son of our old friend Samuel Jewett, we can but wish Philo a happy marriage and a prosperous business career, and the amiable, handsome and accomplished Miss Draper all that fancy can picture or hope inspire. Philo has, we learn, just purchased a farm within a few miles of his father, and will at once enter upon the business to which he has been educated, with the good of the family.

Why did not such weather prophets as Tice, Vennor & Co., when they made up their almanacs for this year, tell us that we were going to have one of the latest, coldest and most backward springs we had had for a long time. If they had done this, and given the reason on which they based their predictions, they might have immortalized themselves. Failing to do it, they show that they know no more about what the weather is going to be than other folks, and that they are humbugs of the first water by pretending to do what they know they cannot do. There is, however, some cause for this unusually late spring. What is it?

There is much need of rain in the vicinity of St. Louis. Corn that has been planted for three weeks is hardly showing itself, on account of the dry cold season. Oats, wheat and grass and garden vegetables all need rain. We never saw the vegetable gardens so backward at this season of the year. Strawberries will be two or three weeks later than usual, though there is a promise of a big yield. The St. Louis market is abundantly supplied with strawberries from the States south of us, and strawberries and cream, and strawberry shortcake are very common luxuries now.

attle Pard.

The Jackson County Breeders Sale.

In Jackson county, Missouri, there is a large number of wealthy farmers and business men, engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, and has been for fifteen or twenty years, and it comes as natural to them to have the best that is to be had for money as it does to eat their dinners.

It is not only the "banner" county of the State, but if we are not vastly astray in our reckoning the second county in point of highly bred Bates cattle in the United States. Our columns this week, bear abundant evidence of this fact as will be seen by the following notices and our advertising pages.

Their sale will take place at Kansas City, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of next week, and in the introduction to their catalogue they make the following announcement:

The gentlemen composing this Association and making this sale, are closely identified with the Breeders of the West, and have tried to study and know the wants of Western Cattle raisers. Their aim has been for fifteen years improvement, and they have used only the best food and best individual animals. Every animal offered is registered or eligible to registry. No diseased or barren animals will be offered if known.

Seth Ward and Son's Sale.

Among the many who will sell with the Jackson County Missouri breeders at Kansas City next week as per advertisement in this issue, no one herd will claim or receive more attention than that of Seth Ward & Son. Their farm is within a mile or so of Westport near Kansas City, and on it is one of the best herds of highly bred cattle to be found in the West, the majority of them being representatives of Bates' best families.

Mr. Ward has spared no expense in the selection and purchase of the animals forming the foundation of his herd, whether male or female, and to-day it is known throughout the country as second to none in point of high breeding or of individual merit.

To secure what he wanted he has selected from the best herds of Canada, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and New York, and many of his breeding animals have been purchased for thousands of dollars, even since the drop in shorthorn prices.

As an illustration of this we note the bull at the head of his herd, Oxford of Winfield 3rd 3342 of the Bates Oxford tribe, was by Oxford Geneva 33407 out of Imported Lady of Oxford by 9th Duke of Geneva, g. d. 13th Lady of Oxford by Baron of Oxford (23371) gr. g. d. 7th Lady of Oxford by 6th Duke of Thorne (23794) etc. This is recognized the world over as the purest Oxford bull now living. And when such a sire is found at the head of a herd consisting of the highly bred Bates families as Airdrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Roan Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Minas, Constances, Hilpas, Darlings, Craggs, Rose of Sharon, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barmpton Roses and Young Marys, no Shorthorn breeder familiar with the herd bulls will need one word of comment to convince him that this is a very choice bred herd, or that in their sale will be found some of the best things to be offered at public sale this year.

They will offer in the sale of the Jackson county breeders about forty head consisting of fourteen males and twenty-three females.

Special attention is requested to two offerings of very highly bred bulls, fitted as they are not only by their excellence of pedigree but also for superior individual merit to head the best herds in the country. We refer to

BELL DUKE GENEVA 37671, red with white marks, calved July 24th, 1880, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva 23344, dam Bell Duchess by 6th Duke of Geneva, g. d. Lady Bell 4th, by 2nd Duke of Airdrie (19600) g. g. d. imp. Duke by 2nd Cleveland Lad (3048), and

OXFORD BELL DUKE 36404, red with white marks, calved Aug. 12th, 1878, by Oxford Geneva 33407, dam Bell Duchess by 6th Duke of Geneva &c., as the last. Bell Duchess the dam of these two bulls is now 12 years old and a regular breeder and looks good yet for several more calves.

These two, with the other good offerings in Messrs Ward and Son's Catalogue will attract the attention of the best breeders in the country many of whom will be ambitious to get a few of the plums found in the sale. There is not a barren cow in their herd and the great majority of their offering will be young things.

Wm. T. Hearne's Herd.

This gentleman has been well known for many years in Kentucky as one of the best breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the State, his farm having been located four miles from Lexington where we have seen his herd many times and attended his sales. Very few breeders in that State could make a better average in point of prices than he, because the families bred by him and the bulls used were always at the top.

Some three or four years ago he purchased a farm and settled at Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo., bringing with him a very choice herd of his best Shorthorn Cattle.

In conjunction with the Jackson County Breeders he will sell at Kansas City next week fifty head of excellently well bred animals, as will be seen by the following families: Imp. Dew Drops, Amelias, Josephines, Marys, Cleopatra, Jessamines, Barmpton Roses, Mrs. Motts, Rosamonds, Daisys, Lady Carolines by Newtonian, Rosy Morns, Daphnes, Mandes, Pearlettes, Young Marys, Rose of Sharon, Welcomes, Adelaias, Amelias, Isabellas, Rosemarys, &c., &c., topped by such bulls as Breadalbane (Cruickshank's Butterly tribe), 4th Duke of Winfield 3048, 4th Duke of Acklam

47851, Baron Gwynne 2nd 6128, 32nd Duke of Airdrie 8351, Oxford Bell Duke 36404, 7th Duke of Oneida 14056, Dick Taylor 2nd 16637, Victor 28086, 2nd Oxford of Winfield 33426, Treble Duke 18465, Duette's Airdrie Duke 43306, Red Mazurka 10404, Prince of Woodford 1345, 5th Duke of Winfield 32443, Sharns Duke 5th 10494, Duke Renich 38543, Count Wild Eyes 32072, London Duke 43rd, Poppys 2nd Duke 30590, &c. &c.

These will convey to Shorthorn breeders an idea of the splendid breeding of Mr. Hearne's herd, and when to this is added the fact that he is a good feeder and very successful as a breeder, seldom if ever slipping a calf, our readers will realize that what he has to offer will be a first class lot of cattle and worthy of the confidence and attention of all who wish to buy. Personally Mr. Hearne is very popular because a just and upright man, and his sale will be conducted with scrupulous exactness.

M. W. Anderson's Herd.

This gentleman though not one of the largest breeders in Jackson county, has a very choice and a splendidly bred herd. A member of the well known banking house of Chiles Anderson Banking Company he has ample means to indulge a fine taste for and a well trained judgment of thoroughbred cattle, hence, not only will his pedigrees be found of the choicest but his individual animals of the very best.

His ambition is to possess a herd of the best Bates families known either in the United States or in England and this he has gratified to a very large extent as will be seen by this report. In his herd are found thirty five breeding cows and nearly twenty calves.

At the head of the herd he has one of the most highly bred Bates bulls to be found anywhere, viz: Kirklevington Duke 2nd 32980 A. H. B. He was bred by B. B. Groom, sired by the 4th Duke of Winfield 3048, dam imported Kirklevington Rose (imported by B. B. Groom) by Earl of Gloster (2164) grand dam Kirklevington 14th by 4th Duke of Oxford (11387) g. g. d. Kirklevington 7th by Earl Derby (10177). Any one conversant with pedigrees will discover in this one of the best bred Kirklevingtons in the United States or England and we may add that his pedigree is not one whit better than his individuality or breeding quality.

The bull used on his herd previous to the purchase of Kirklevington Duke 2nd was Ashland Airdrie 3rd 21970 of the Bates Fletcher tribe, by Ashland Airdrie 2nd 9451 out of Lady Bates of Vinewood by Derby Duke 7803, &c. &c.

These have been used on a herd of cattle in which are found such animals as the following: Of the Craggs family St. Duchesses of Winfield by the Duke of Winfield 3047 A. H. B. bred by A. G. Brace, of New York, dam 4th Duchesses of Winfield by Duke of Richmond 38386 by Imported Duke of Portland 1482. This is esteemed one of the finest shorthorns in the State of Missouri and one of the purest Bates bred animals living and it would hardly require a second glance to convince any one of it.

Wild Eyes Craggs 2nd bred by T. C. Anderson by 8th Duke of Winfield 32445, dam Oxford Countess of Hillhurst by 2nd Compton Lord Wild Eyes of the Bates Wild Eyes tribe. Wild Eyes Craggs' bred by same by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34095, dam Oxford Countess of Hillhurst as above.

Duchess Craggs bred by same by 8th Duke of Winfield 32445 dam Oxford Countess 4th by the Baronet 11057.

This celebrated Craggs family is one of great value not only for its rich array of the most fashionable blood but for its great worth as individuals. Mr. George Fox in making his selections from the best families to place in his herd in England took a daughter of Oxford Countess 2nd (she by exported Lord Oxford 5003 bred by Samuel Thorne) the dam of Oxford Countess 4th as above. Bulls of this tribe have been sold for as much as \$5000 while it was not uncommon 4 years ago to sell the females at from two to four thousand dollars each, and an average has been made at sales of eight head of over \$2000 each.

The Place tribe we can quote but one, Peach Blossom 11th, bred by T. C. Anderson by 8th Duke of Winfield 32445 bred by B. B. Groom, dam Imported Peach Blossom 8th bred by Thomas Bell—the herdsman and successor of Thomas Bates—she by 8th Duke of York—a pure Bell Bates (28480). The Place family was bred at Kirklevington by Mr. Bates, is well known and justly esteemed as one of his best. A cow of this family sold at Beattie and Miller's sale June 16th 1865 for \$3000 and her calf for \$2200, and a sister of the same at Groom's sale brought \$500 and there are but few of them in America.

Another splendid specimen of Bates' breeding is Barrington Loo, bred by T. C. Anderson, by Barrington Duke 37662 bred by B. B. Groom, dam Hillhurst Loo bred by M. H. Cochrane, she by Oxford of Winfield (33425). Barrington Duke is the purest Bates Barrington by the pure (S27) 14th Duke of Thorndale 3031 S. H. R. that sold for \$17,900.

On the Bates Hart tribe he has Udora 8th bred by General S. Meredith & Son by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872 bred by R. A. Alexander, dam

May 17, 1883.

The Horseman.

Pedigree of Sallie Russell, Dam of Miss Russell, Dam of Maud S.

COL. COLMAN: In my communication last week I referred to this question, since which time some changes have come to my knowledge which may be interesting to some of the RURAL WORLD readers. The accepted pedigree has stood so long, Sallie Russell by Boston, dam Maria Russell by Rattler, that even to question the authenticity of the pedigree created a surprise, and when it came in the shape it did, from a man who has given the best years of his life to a study of these knoty questions and because Maria Russell nor any mare bred by Mr. Luckett, the reported breeder of Sallie Russell, nor any mare by Rattler, was bred to Boston in either of the three years of his stud service in Kentucky, it was, indeed, like a thunder clap from a clear sky; and Foster, of the *Sportman*, and the other turf papers began a personal attack on the accusing witness, rather than a defense of the serious question at issue. They have since unearthed a negro who affirms that, thirty-four years ago he saw Boston cover the reported dam of Miss Russell, and now, in 1883, they want the intelligent breeders of America to accept the pedigree as settled on the strength of this affirmation. If Sallie Russell was bred by Capt. John Russell and she was foaled his, was it an afterthought to hitch on to the Russell to the Rattler mare, Maria, or was this a name that had always belonged to her, and not a part of her, passing into the hands of Capt. John Russell.

In 1849 Capt. John Russell did breed a one-eyed mare to Boston, and if she foaled as offspring from this union on the mare in dispute, Sallie Russell, and he sold this mare to the Alexanders, then she was foaled in 1850, and was owned by him until sold to the Alexanders. Now, in 1883, during the civil war, this mare, Sallie Russell, was in some way recorded in Bruce's Stud book as foaled the property of and bred by Mr. Luckett. Both of the brothers Alexander were still alive. They were doing all they could to keep their stock of horses, both runners and trotters, and until captured by guerrillas had Bay Chief and Alexander's Abdullah, at their home farm. At this time, Sallie Russell was registered in Bruce's Stud book, and there has stood the breeder as Mr. Luckett, pedigrees have been corrected. Mr. Alexander has presiding over his stud, one of the best horsemen in the country, Col. Broadhead, and yet, in all these years, no attempt has been made to remove the error that for 20 years has stood unchallenged, and now, that it is about to be removed, the native pride in the "Thoroughbred of Kentucky" is in arms and they prove (forsooth by evidence that at the time the union of Boston and Maria Russell was made) they would not have accepted to save or jeopardized a man's life that she was bred to Boston. Why? Because Russell has been hitched to the name of mother and daughter to the fourth generation, and Capt. John Russell did breed a one-eyed mare to Boston in 1849. But, they have not proven by this negro chattel that the mare Maria run a \$1,000, if they will allow him to trot this season in Peter Johnson's hands, believing that his record at the close of the season will be nearer to 2:12 than as now—2:16%.

The noted trotting stallion Gov. Sprague died near Lexington, Ky., on the 5th inst. The first of his pedigree was Thorndale, by Alexander's Abdallah, record 2:22%. His third son, John F. Payne, made a record of 2:45%, as a three-year-old, and her next son which has been kept entire, Onward, by George Wilkes, was dropped in 1875. He has a record of 2:23%, but can trot faster. Director, the produce of 1877, has a five-year-old record of 2:22%, and Defiance, a sister of Director, is very promising.

The bay mare Violet, by Mambrino Temple, dropped a fine colt the past week to the standard-bred trotting stallion, Monitor. The foal is standard-bred of fine form and size, and if no accident befalls him, will be kept for breeding purposes.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

REEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES W. JUDY, Talihua, Menard County, Ills., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Swine and Cotswold Sheep. Anything in the herd for sale.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds J. large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED HOGS and Spanish and American Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. N. Rose, Breckenridge Mo.

S. H. THORNTON CATTLE.—J. F. FINLEY, Breckinridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklevington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Sowhorns and Cotswold Sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE.—W. H. and A. LEONARD, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor, Raivenwood herd of Shorthorn Cattle, imported Spanish Jacks, Sowhorns and Merino Sheep, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Princeton Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. ANDERSON, Independence, Mo., Craggs, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, & Kirklevington Duke 2d 3280 at head of herd.

JERSEY RED PIGS for Sale. We are breeding from 40 head of choice Jersey Red sows. Pigs ready for sale after June 1st. Correspondence solicited. Address N. J. State Reform School, Janesburg, N. J.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

A correspondent remarked lately in the RURAL WORLD that the "hog being omnivorous does not require so much corn." His idea is that it is a waste to feed it. But that does not hit the main point. The hog being omnivorous must have other food than corn. Of all grains corn furnishes the least variety. It gives in effect nothing but fatty matter. An omnivorous animal confined to such a diet literally perishes of starvation. Its whole system demanding other elements. Luckily water supplies somewhat of these other qualities on the animal must soon die outright. It can not be too often told to our people what injury they are doing animals by this confinement to one article. Even human beings often perish by neglect to use a greater variety of food. Within several years some half dozen persons have died in this neighborhood from living on pork, corn bread and coffee alone. Others have been suddenly overtaken by apparently fatal disorders by a sudden change in diet.

The Right Food for Hogs and Horses.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shehandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep, size, constitution and amount of cleaned wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airline No. 8639.

S. H. R. Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

Oregon, Mo.

The horse is required to show life and willingness to travel when out of the stall, hence there are certain attentions required in the feeding that his body may be supple and his spirits lively. The horse fed freely on corn will not be in fit condition for active driving.

In popular language, corn is said to be heating, and it has a tendency to produce indigestion.

As the horse with confined bowels is necessarily spiritless, the stable should be at all times provided with bran and oil cake, that by judicious use of these the bowels may be kept in just the right state—not loose, for this is debilitating. If the horse is expected to go fast for a short distance, to pull a heavy load, or make a day's drive with comfort and safety to himself, no large amount of hay should be given. The same rule of keeping down the size of the abdomen—always practiced with the speed horse—should be the rule for service of any kind, whether the animal be kept for light driving, or equally if he weighs a ton and works upon a four-ton truck.

C. L. Colman has met with a serious loss in the death of the standard bred young trotting stallion Seth Warner, Jr., which occurred on the 10th inst. He broke away from his attendant, who was holding him out to grass, and in jumping a fence stuck a snag in his shoulder, which caused his death in three days from the time he received his wound. This young stallion was three years old, sired by Seth Warner, and he by Ethan Allen. His dam was by Mambrino Temple, he by Pilot Temple, out of the dam of the little game mare Flora Temple. Mambrino Temple's dam was by Mambrino Chief. The loss of so well-bred a stallion is not only a serious one to Mr. Colman, but also to the stock-breeding interests of the state.

J. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo., breeder of Merino sheep, 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. TONKINS, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo., offers for sale choice of fine and small Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rock, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. H. B. FORTIS, Louisiana, Pike County, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalog. Also Bremer geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

D. R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Ornamente Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

C. HENNAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Sharon Geneva 1049, at head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

H. V. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Clinton, Almond Trotters, pure and half-bred Jersey cattle, Milk, White Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisville, Mo.

Dewey & Stewart, who recently disposed of Jerome Eddy to H. C. Jewett and Co., pronounce that the price paid for them for the horse was \$25,000. They regret exceedingly his retirement from the stud, and express a willingness to give the new owners of the horse \$1,000, if they will allow him to trot this season in Peter Johnson's hands, believing that his record at the close of the season will be nearer to 2:12 than as now—2:16%.

The famous brood mare Dolly, a daughter of Mambrino Chief, foaled in 1861, died recently. The first of her produce was Thorndale, by Alexander's Abdallah, record 2:22%. Her third son, John F. Payne, made a record of 2:45%, as a three-year-old, and her next son which has been kept entire, Onward, by George Wilkes, was dropped in 1875. He has a record of 2:23%, but can trot faster. Director, the produce of 1877, has a five-year-old record of 2:22%, and Defiance, a sister of Director, is very promising.

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The Home Circle.

DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP.

Don't tell the world when your pocket is empty;
If you its favor would hold;
Tis sad to admit, but every one knows it,
We're measured to-day by our gold.
No, tell not the world, though hunger oppresses you,

But keep a stiff upper lip;
It's known you are down, 'twill ring thro' the town,
"That chap is losing his grip."

Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy;
Yes, keep a stiff upper lip;
For men with a frown, will say when you're down,
Why didn't he hold his grip?

Though work be scarce and the hearthstone cold,
Don't tell the world your sorrow;
But heat your own iron and strike it when hot—

It may mould into gold on the morrow.
No, tell not the world, though the adverse stream

Threatens to wreck your ship;
If man know you are down, 'twill ring thro' the town,
"That chap is losing his grip."

Each man, you will find, has his burden and cross,
Each home its sorrow and care;
Then what good to tell your troubles, my friend,

When all have their own ills to bear?
Then tell not the world, though its storms beat upon you,
And breakers threaten your ship;

But sail your own craft, and none will dare say,
"That chap is losing his grip."

Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy;
Yes, keep a stiff upper lip;
For men with a frown, will say when you're down,
Why didn't he hold his grip?

STAY ON THE FAIR.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come near, I would whisper it low;
You are thinking of leaving the homestead;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins!

You talk of the mines of Australia;
They're wealth in the red golden, no doubt;
But, eh! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If you'll only shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low;
Better risk the old farm a while longer;
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The great, busy West has inducements,
And so has the business mart!
But wealth is not made in a day, boys;
Don't be in a hurry to start!

The bankers and brokers are wealthy;
They take in their thousands or so;
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions;
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest;
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free as the air in the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey;
Better stay on the farm a while longer,
Though profit comes in rather slow;
Remember you have nothing to risk, boys;
Don't be in a hurry to go!

Home Circle.

Correspondents of the Home Circle will discover that we have this week trespassed upon their page somewhat with selected matter. We do it more to afford variety than anything else.

Lloyd Guyot on Others.

"Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her prettiest hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O."

This must be the way of it. The Scotch poet told the truth unintentionally, no doubt, and possibly for the first time in his life, but the truth nevertheless. Poets, you know, can no more resist the pleasant sensations of telling the truth once in a while, than some of our aspiring prose writers can avoid a casual lie. This is not meant to include femaleverse-makers, for some people persist in calling them poets instead of p-o-e-t-e-s-s-e-s. And then it was not my design to elaborate the question of veracity. I am not well acquainted with such matters. Some of the masculine members of the circle might accuse me of personifying too freely, so I shall say nothing more concerning honesty. What interested me is, the verse I quoted a few inches above here, and it harmonized so perfectly with my own views that I resolved to crown one of my intellectual letters with it. The brilliancy of the crown may be dulled considerably by the scintillating and effulgent matter beneath it, but I can't help it. Wouldn't it shine if placed over one of Ben's or Paulus' or Frank's letters!

The poet hereinbefore mentioned, neglected to account for another class of individuals who, if not so made by "Auld Nature," eventually make themselves-ases. I refer to the figures who write long, dreary complaints against criticism, and moan many monotonous months away because some writer tells them when, where and how they make mistakes. (I should not write so confidently for the fact that Josiah and J. W. Colombo are far away, and that I can never hear their "cuss" words, however loud they "cuss.") I do not love such asses.

Neoso had a \$10,000, fire several days ago. I'd say a good deal more about it, but some of the members will remember that I once remarked had been an innocent way that there had been a fire in Gainesville, Texas. Daisy Dell went back on me for it, too, and henceforth and forever, I propose to say but little about fires. I am sure that if Daisy's husband were to ask if he could get up first in the morning and make a fire in the kitchen, she would pull some of his red hair for his impudence.

Idyll asks me to tell how I like Southwest Missouri. No State could possibly be adjacent to Arkansas without getting hilly and rocky, and pretty rough generally. Southwest Missouri, then, ought not to be blamed for being rough, considering that it's only a short distance to Arkansas. So, if Southwest Missouri were not so rough I would like it better. My wife, however, likes this country about as well as she did Texas. If Idyll will permit me, I beg to say that I thank her very much for her excellent letter.

Bon Ami writes me to come to the Circle oftener. Poor Bon! in his effort to help the Circle, he would ruin it. I've said enough. LLOYD GUYOT.

Gainesville, Mo.

From Bon Ami.

I wish it were a law, or an inviolable rule, that every man should "sleep by himself." I slept with a big, bony man the other night (persons are always mistaking the gender of Bon Ami); I hope they will not do so in this instance), and I do not think I shall ever cease to regret it.

Physically, and some people say mentally, I am rather small and delicate, and every time this big, bony fellow rolled against me, he almost "mashed" me. I prayed that I might have Samson's strength for one brief moment. I wanted to make a life-size picture of him on the opposite wall, but as I did not get the desired amount of strength, owing perhaps to my little faith, I concluded it would not be altogether prudent to kick that man out of bed.

My sister's little girl, just three years old, seems to be as much in doubt as to the gender of Bon Ami as some of the members of the Circle are. The other day she wanted to know if I was a girl when I was little. I think she is going to be a great humorist. She could not understand how one could see her when she had her hands over her eyes. In order to show her, one day I put my hands over my eyes and asked her if she could see me. "I can see your ears," she said.

Idyll, it would give me no displeasure to carry out your instructions, if the Texas Idylls were about twenty years old.

In a letter just received from Guyot, he says he is "degenerating." He has begun several letters to the RURAL, and has finished none of them. But Guyot is excusable. After writing all day it would be poor recreation to write a letter for the RURAL at night. Guyot is a rapid and elegant penman. Some of his chirography adorns my album. I bought a nice album a year or so ago, and have been so hard to please that I have asked for only four or five autographs. I have one from Guyot, one from a lady, and one from R. V. P. C. Archer of Gainesville. I shall get a few very fine autographs the next time I visit Missouri. All I have are in verse. Mr. Archer is a very interesting man. Young, handsome, clever, learned, eloquent and virtuous, there is no man in this part of the State more popular. He has the finest blue eyes I have ever seen. He looks you through and through, and the charm of that look, it is impossible for one ever to forget. He has a head shaped almost exactly like that of Mr. Swinburne, the English poet. It would be hard to find a man in the West more convincing in his arguments, or more eloquent in stating them.

Among the important articles in the April number of the *Century Magazine* are the conclusion of Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," E. C. Stedman's essay on Emerson, a scholarly article on the "Song of Songs," by Ellen Hopkins, a "Visit to the Gypsies" by Mr. Leland, "The Capital at Washington" by Ben: Perley Poore. The conclusion of "Through One Administration," if not very important, is certainly very welcome to the readers of the Magazine. To draw an illustration from an author whom Paulus' quotes very freely, Mrs. Burnett writes three pages where another man would write one, and one of her pages is as dull as another man's three. Of the many essays on Emerson since his death, Mr. Stedman's seems to be by far the best. Mr. Stedman "if not first" of American critics, is "the very first line."

I have just compared Paulus' article with Macaulay's essay on Lord Byron. Was there ever before a writer who so happily combined the minimum of talent with the maximum of audacity?"Phrase after phrase, sentence after sentence, with slight modification, and sometimes no modification at all, is quoted from Macaulay. In one instance only is credit given, and that was certainly an accident. Possibly Paulus would have given credit had he not thought that the association of Macaulay's ideas with his own might do injustice to the great English essayist. Paulus is so kind of heart that he would rather assume responsibility for a thought however erroneous, than bring discredit upon the name of an illustrious author. But Paulus is not particularly partial to Macaulay and Mr. Oscar Wilde. He quotes from others. He probably excuses himself from giving credit in this wise: To give credit for every thought, would require too much time; to give credit in a few instances would be manifest injustice; and therefore I am magnanimous enough to take upon myself credit for them all. I do not mean to say that Paulus gives us no thoughts of his own. He puts in one occasionally for the sake of antithesis, I suppose. It is to be much regretted that Paulus did not borrow even more than he did, inasmuch as the borrowed ideas constitute by far the most interesting part of the narrative.

If for a time Paulus is beguiled into common sense and grammatical language by the authors he is quoting, he at length remembers his mission, and puts in one of his own moral theories, which are even worse than the ethical theories of Fifty-Seven.

BON AMI.

Gainesville, Texas.

Spring Work and Boys.

This is the season of the year when people begin the grand agricultural labor of agitating the soil of the garden, and shading up the onion bed, and giving it the requisite form and void to receive the early onion seed, and commencing to gaze fondly into the soft dreamy eyes of the seed potatoes to see if they possess the necessary life to catch on under the warm rays of the spring sunshine. The cabbage plants are set out in the sun or the hot house, and watched and nursed with as much care as a baby would be,

and the small boy of the household, who sees in the near future prospects of a season's work keeping the weeds out of the cabbage plants after they are set out, lays awake nights planning destruction to the plants, and working up schemes for getting them frost-bitten and killed before it is time to set them out. There is probably no work, unless it be sawing wood, that a boy hates to do more than work in the garden in the spring. It is the season when the boy is let out after a winter's confinement and he is just ach-ing for fun, and he don't want any work around the house to bother him. Boys have been known to lay down a fish pole and give up a day's fishing for the fun of raking up the yard, when the prospects of a bon-fire in the evening were good, but when it comes to spading up an old flower bed, he know the fish are just dry to be caught, and it requires a good deal of diplomacy to keep him at the spading job an hour at a time, and a boy can hardly be blamed for it, either.

In the spring, he wants to get out and shake himself playing ball, and no exercise in a garden with a spade will do any boy on earth, that has got any get up about him. Boys have been known to lean over on their knees playing marbles for hours at a time, and until they had callouses on their knees that stuck right through their pants, but a boy with callouses on his knees from leaning over an onion bed in the garden would be one of the curiosities of the age. Nearly all the great statesmen of the present day can look back to the time when they had rather stand in the mud and water up to their knees and fish for bull-heads than help plant potatoes in the best garden in the country. A boy seems to have a horror for working around a garden, and we don't believe there is a man in the country to-day, who ever was a boy, but who can look back to the time when his fate for spring day lie between working in his father's garden, and going fishing or playing ball, and when he could by any sharp boyish statesmanship choose the latter, that he did not sneak over the back fence with a can of angeworms under his coat, and let the garden slide. You take for instance, a boy with a lame back, and almost every boy has a lame back when there is any work to be done in the garden, and almost any parent would take pity on him and tell him to go in the house and go to bed. It seems from that moment that the boy's back grows stronger, and in fifteen n'utes he is out of the window, and the neighborhood, over with a crowd of other boys, straining his poor little weak back trying to knock the stuffing out of a ball, with a bat, that required more exertion to wield than a hoe would. Even the best kind of a boy, who would gladly work like a major at any other season of the year, seems to have a fearful failing out with all manner of labor in the spring. But somehow the spring garden is made each year, and the boy grows up to manhood, and finally has a boy of his own, and a garden that demands attention, then it seems that when he wants his own boy to help in the garden, and fifteen minutes after he sets the boy to work he finds him in the street playing marbles, he forgets how it was when he was a boy himself, and he argues with his boy with a hoe-handle. "Twas ever thus. He looks you through and through, and the charm of that look, it is impossible for one ever to forget. He has a head shaped almost exactly like that of Mr. Swinburne, the English poet. It would be hard to find a man in the West more convincing in his arguments, or more eloquent in stating them.

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SYNE." Although now in the scar and yellow leaf, I hope to see in the very near future the happy, joyous throngs on its banks that were wont to make its grand old hills echo with mirth and glee; where the inhabitants of our crowded and busy city may repair and enjoy the fresh air and unrestrained liberty that city conventionalities will not permit of, and where they can commune with nature in its primitive state. Young ladies select your beau, and laddies your fishing-tackle; summer is nigh upon us.

What Beatty has Accomplished in Five Months.

Shipments of Beatty's Cathedral, Chapel, Pipe and Beethoven organs during the past five months were as follows: December, 1882, 25 working days, 1,410 January, 1883, 21 working days, 1,102 February, 1883, 23 working days, 1,152 March, 1883, 27 working days, 1,435 April, 1883, 23 working days, 1,335

Total, 119 6,434

Note:—The working days specified above are actual working days. December has one, holiday, Christmas; January, New Years; five days in January were lost in erecting a new 500 horse-power double engine, during which time everything was at a stand-still; February has no holidays full time was made, 27 working days, and giving us the enormous 1,435 cabinet organs.

The Dairy.

Principles of Modern Dairy Farming.

Modern dairy farming, says the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, starts out with keeping one cow on four acres, and this should be the pass-word to every dairy lodge—"one cow to four acres"; and this should be rapidly reduced until the undoubted possibility is reached of keeping one to every acre.

One of the principles of modern dairy farming is to have our cows give the most milk when dairy goods are at the highest price, which is invariably in winter. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good herd of cows coming into milk in September, October, and November will in the average, give from 4,500 to 6,000 pounds of milk annually. This milk is worth, to sell at a factory, or to manufacture into butter or cheese, \$1.30 per hundred pounds, or \$58.50 as the average for each cow. In other words, dairy farming with one cow to eight acres on 160 acres produces \$1,160; modern dairy farming with one cow to four acres, produces \$2,660, and increase of \$1,500, by an outlay for feed and help—a net profit of \$640, a sum sufficient to raise the price of land from \$50 per acre to \$100 per acre.

A fundamental condition of successful farming is large crops of corn, not less than two acres of fodder and four acres of field corn for every ten cows, or a total of twenty-four acres for forty cows.

All the manure of the farm should be evenly placed on these twenty-four acres during the winter, and the land plowed previous to the 10th of May and thoroughly harrowed the corn planted immediately thereafter with a horse drill, the rows three and one-half feet apart, and the kernels from seven to nine inches apart, and cultivated well before the corn comes up with a fine-tooth harrow. Frequently thereafter cultivate until the 10th of July, at which time, if the work has been honestly done, it will be free from weeds with never a hoe in the field, and it is almost certain to produce fifty bushels per acre of shelled corn and thirty tons of fodder. It takes less labor to raise twenty-four acres of corn as described above, than to raise half that amount planted in hills and the cultivation deferred until you can see the rows.

Shorthorns and Ayrshires for the Dairy.

There is another accurate way of ascertaining, on a large scale, the comparative merits of the different breeds of cows, viz.:

Taking the annual returns from a similar number of dairies where the different breeds are kept. This I had unusual opportunities of effecting in the course of my duties while teaching cheese-making in England and Scotland. There, in many of the largest and finest dairies of Shorthorn and Ayrshire cows, I had this opportunity, from a record which I kept the comparative merits of the different breeds, as milk and cheese producers, and always, unless under exceptional circumstances, the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire stood very nearly equal, both in quantity and quality of milk. The fancy point (small teats) in the Ayrshire cow, I believe to be a phantom, and this point has operated more than any other to present their universal adoption for the dairy. But as the crossing with the pure Shorthorn bull obliterates the small teats and gives in this cross cow equal in milking qualities, with greater aptitude to fatten, it is not improbable that the dairy cow of the future will comprise the qualities of both these excellent breeds.—*Robert McAdam, at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.*

A Nibble of Salt.

If horses, cattle and sheep could have salt to lick or nibble at, at all times as they desire, while in stable, yard or pasture, they would escape various diseases and be more thrifty and useful than when deprived of it, or even given irregularly. Swine and poultry are better for having a little pure brine mixed up with their food. Since we have made this a regular practice, we have never lost an animal from disease of any kind, and only a few fowls, and these latter would not have become sick had they not unfortunately got at an uncovered sink-hole, where they picked out bits of decomposing vegetables and bread, a small quantity of which had got there from the dish-washer. The rock salt that comes in large lumps, and may be bought at low rates by the ton, is excellent for live stock. Boxes for this salt may be arranged by the sides of the mangers and in the pastures. They will need changing at distant intervals.—*American Agriculturist.*

Scaly Leg.

The past bad winter and late spring has developed a considerable amount of sickness, disorders and disease amongst those flocks of fowls which have been indifferently attended to, and one of the commonest diseases we have noticed is that known as "scab legs," "scaly leg," or poultry itch. Where there has been care and proper housing adopted as the invariable rule, this trouble has not made its appearance. It is due, in a majority of cases, to a want of cleanliness, though it can be readily introduced or gotten amongst one's flock by the introduction of new fowls having this disease or disorder. Breeders should, therefore, be careful from whom they buy or they may "seed down" a very large flock with the introduction of a new comer having the "poultry itch." This was exactly our case some years ago. And a lively fight we had of before we thoroughly routed out the trouble from our large flocks. The commonest and about the best remedy we have ever tried for this malady is using common kerosene oil or else crude coal oil, anointing the legs with it, and one application, if a thorough one and worked well under the scales of the legs, will effect a cure in about a week or ten days. Two applications at the furthest will do the work, and more than that is apt to make the legs swollen and, if persisted in, will render their legs useless. Occasional smearing of the perches with coal oil, say once a month, will go far towards preventing the disorder from making its appearance.—*Poultry Monthly.*

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

An invaluable Remedy.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms; is used internally and externally. Test its virtues.

4c.

The Pig Pen.

American and German Hogs.

There is no such thing as sentiment in business. The Germans, it might as well be understood, have excluded American pork simply in reference to the persistent clamor of the protectionists at home, who are anxious somehow to kill off competition with the products of the United States. The allegation that American pork is unwholesome is but a pretext, the flimsiness of which has been time and again exposed. The meat is as wholesome as that is produced at home; but as it can be sold cheaper, it is driven from the market, in order to protect "home industry"—in other words, to secure to the home trade a monopoly, and to deprive the German consumer of the benefit of cheap food. The evil in due time will cure itself. The prohibitory decree rests upon a false pretense, and no economic policy for any length of time can be maintained upon a basis of that character. The great mass of the German people, who are certainly no fools, will soon discover just what the thing really means—a food monopoly; and we are mistaken in the sturdy German spirit if they do not rise up and put an end to it.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Hogs vs. All Other Stock.

By a careful analysis of the treasury reports it is found that the hog furnished more export material than all the fat cattle, all the dairy products, all the horses, all the mules, all the sheep and all the poultry and poultry products put together. While the exported hog products for the two years of 1879 and 1880 amounted to the great sum of \$180,087,26, all the products of all the other domestic animals and the live animals themselves, amounted to only \$105,872,382, making about \$75,000,000 in favor of the hogs, as against all and every other domestic animal and products from the same that found an export market. Really this shows well for hog raising. How important then is the hog stock to this nation, and of the great Northwest in particular. When we come to think it over we shall find but few farmers whom we have known here in this corn country but who sell and get more for their hogs than for all else combined. The hog multiplies fast and matures quickly. When it is considered how important a factor the hog is in the production of wealth, it is not a little strange that the real scientific knowledge of how to raise them and keep them healthy is so little understood? As seen above, the hog brings more money to this nation from other nations, than all other domestic animals put together, and yet there is not a man in America that understands the diseases of the hog, or can cure him when he is sick. We think here is a field that our agricultural colleges and veterinary doctors had better explore.—*Ez.*

Paralysis in Hogs.

G. H. B., Salina, Kan.: One of my hogs has lost the use of his hind parts. Please state in your next issue what is the cause and a cure for the same.

REPLY.—Paraplegia in hogs (transverse paralysis) is liable to be the result of a variety of causes, and it is sometimes very difficult to tell one from another until a post-mortem examination is made.

The most frequent cause is inflammation of the covering membranes of the spinal cord, called spinal meningitis. It, however, sometimes arises from azotemia due to functional derangement of the liver, Leucorrhea, irregular and painful menstruation, all Uterine Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Flooding, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the change of life.

On account of its proven merits it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain." It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhea, irregular and painful menstruation, all Uterine Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Flooding, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the change of life.

It removes all portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, faintness, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It cures all the bodily aches for \$1, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Plunkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Tropidism of the Liver, Bleeding, and other works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. D.

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MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

CARRY ENGINES AND BOILERS IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

The Planer, Jr., Saw-Grille, Wheel-Hoe, Horse-Hoe, Openers, &c., positively have no equal. We have shown our Condensed Drill; also the Horse-Hoe as a Cultivator and Hitter, and as a universal Cultivator. We are very certain that farmers and mechanics throughout the country will be greatly interested in our Catalogue, and agree with us. Our 32 page Catalogue, with 40 engravings and chapter on prices of all our machinery, is now ready. Address the Planer, Jr., Goods, 187 & 189 Cedarville St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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DEDERICK'S HAY & COTTON PRESSES are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer paying the freight both ways. No one has ever equalled, or even come up to our Presse. It is known to be beyond competition, and will easily outlast any other. The only way to get a good Presse is to buy it of us. We are very certain that farmers and mechanics throughout the country will be greatly interested in our Catalogue, and agree with us. Our 32 page Catalogue, with 40 engravings and chapter on prices of all our machinery, is now ready. Address the Planer, Jr., Goods, 187 & 189 Cedarville St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

NOTICE.—To owners of Live Stock and Commission Merchants for the sale of the same: You are hereby notified, that hereafter in cases of any kind of cruelty to any animal or animals, the owner or owners, and the consignees or consignees, in whose charge the animal may be, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law for any neglect to comply with its requirements. Your particular attention is called to the habit of withholding water from cattle after their arrival at these yards. Cattle must be watered within 4 hours after their arrival here. The minimum fine is \$3.00 for each offence toward each animal to which such cruelty is shown. N. S. McKEAN, State Agent to Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

Major A. Conkle, of Kansas City, one of the leading cattle men of the West, who began his operations in live stock some five years ago, with only brains and industry for capital, died last Monday at the Southern Hotel, of brain fever. Maj. Conkle leaves a wife and three children, with a fortune of about \$500,000. The deceased was but little over 40 years of age.

Six hundred horses and mules swarmed into the National Yards Saturday, and a telegraph in the afternoon stated that the trade had already become active.

Mr. Superintendent Ramsay is putting the Union Yards' breaker in the best condition against a possible June rise.

Soj. Manion has of late turned his attention to hog buying.

Mr. Ed. Senseney, of Metcalf, Moore & Co., has become almost a national character among bicyclists. He was master of ceremonies at last week's tournament, and has invented a perfect bicycle saddle.

Saturday, May 12.—Frank Lancaster, than whom few were better known about the live stock market, whose industry had made him prosperous, and whose prudence brought him recognition as one of the safest business men, died at Hot Springs, where he had gone for the restoration of his health. On Tuesday the remains were taken to Bunker Hill for interment.

WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1883. Receipts for 24 hours, Cattle 284. Hogs 829. Sheep 1115. CATTLE—Lots of cattle, a good many buyers, lower prices for butcher stock. Shipping grades, were slowly shaved at an indefinite amount, say 10¢ per hundred at first; the least came off the tidy pony steers as they are called. Butcher stock lost 10¢, and the trade bagged from the first; later it became apparent that shipping cattle would be held up, but that was done with difficulty, and after long delay. Representative sales:

16 native steers..... 1575 \$6 25
32 native steers..... 1393 6 30
21 native steers..... 1233 6 00
41 grass Texans..... 886 4 62
29 native Texans..... 975 4 62
23 grass Texans..... 738 4 55
18 native steers..... 1480 6 40
19 native steers..... 1160 5 95
18 Tex. steers..... 1200 5 90
21 native steers..... 1073 5 80
15 Arkansas cows..... 691 2 67 1/2
19 native steers..... 1255 5 95
15 native steers..... 1130 5 40
22 native steers..... 1250 5 80
33 native steers..... 1290 6 10
19 native steers..... 1094 5 40

HOGS—A stiff supply and weaker feeling at a lower range of prices; Yorkers \$7 10¢ 15; good weight \$7 20; heavy hogs good \$7 25 10¢; mixed heavy \$7 00 1/2; culs, sows and throw-outs \$6 50 1/2. Quality was unusually good. The business developed beautifully, a splendid activity following the early declines. Representative sales:

55..... 196..... \$7 15 15..... 195..... \$7 15
48..... 273..... 7 30 15..... 190..... 7 25
17..... 178..... 6 95 15..... 189..... 7 10
15..... 237..... 7 40 15..... 209..... 7 30
70..... 248..... 7 90 13..... 230..... 7 10
50..... 233..... 7 30 61..... 237..... 7 35

SHEEP—Very few coming, and quite a fair allowance wanted. Values firm at a slightly higher range. Good to choice sheep \$5 75¢ 6 25, extra at \$6 50, fair to good \$5 00 1/2 7 50, medium to fair \$4 25 50, common to fair \$3 50 1/2; stockers and scalawags \$3 25 50. Representative sales:

19 native sheep..... 90 \$4 50
18 native sheep..... — 4 75
64 native sheep..... 101 4 25
307 native sheep..... 93 4 85

MONDAY, May 14, 1883. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Tidy smooth shipping steers of medium weight fairly active at last week's closing prices, extremely heavy are barely steady and slow, and light steers shade easier. Choice butchers about steady, but others 10¢ lower. Choice cornfed Texans sold at \$6 00 and fair do \$5 75; A lot of Texans fattened on cotton-seed and meal sold at \$4 50 to \$5 15. Mich. cows dull, supply in excess of demand, and prices \$7 50 to \$8 00 lower. Representative sales:

27 native butchers..... 656 \$5 15
15 native butchers..... 882 5 00
10 native cows..... 975 4 62
18 native butchers..... 906 5 65
24 native butchers..... 916 5 25
17 native butchers..... 1062 5 10
11 native cows..... 1170 4 90
22 native butchers..... 989 5 65
18 native steers..... 1223 5 00
11 mixed natives..... 754 5 00
11 native steers..... 1011 5 00
12 southern steers..... 808 5 00
17 native butchers..... 1105 5 10
native steers..... 1096 5 00
2 native butchers..... 1062 5 05
native steers..... 1096 5 05
19 native butchers..... 999 5 85
20 native steers..... 1347 6 15
18 native butchers..... 929 5 55
22 native butchers..... 887 5 50
41 Tex. steers..... 930 5 12
14 Texas steers..... 930 6 00
70 Texas steers..... 920 6 00
17 Texas oxen..... 1261 5 00
50 Texas steers..... 936 4 50

HOGS—Choice heavy barely steady at low week's closing prices. Packing grades slow and a shade lower, and Yorkers 10¢ lower—slow. Butchers selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7 30 to \$7 55. Packing grades \$7 00 to \$7 25, and coarse ends at \$6 90 to \$7 10. Yorkers sold at \$7 10 to \$7 25, with bulk of sales at \$7 25 to \$7 50. Throw outs, pigs and ruff ends quoted at \$6 60 to \$6 90. Representative sales:

22..... 100..... \$7 30 43..... 106..... \$7 30
34..... 240..... 7 40 58..... 180..... 7 30
34..... 281..... 7 45 22..... 204..... 7 25
35..... 189..... 7 20 32..... 205..... 7 30
23..... 242..... 7 40 30..... 240..... 7 45
37..... 195..... 7 30 61..... 184..... 7 25

HOGS—Market active and strong for smooth heavy, firm at unchanged prices for packing grades, and 5¢ to 10¢ stronger on Yorkers. All sold. Butchers selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7 35 1/2 to \$7 55. Packing grades \$7 10¢ 7 30, and coarse ends at \$6 90 to \$7 10. Yorkers sold at \$7 20 to \$7 30, with bulk of sales at \$7 25 to \$7 50. Throw outs, pigs and ruff ends quoted at \$6 60 to \$6 90. Representative sales:

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23..... 242..... 7 40 30..... 240..... 7 45
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HOGS—Market quiet under light receipts. Quality of receipts are mostly thin, and sell at \$2 25 to \$3 25. Fair to good fat sheep command from \$3 50 to \$4 50, and choice \$4 to \$5 10. Sales:

190..... 88..... \$4 60 92..... 95..... \$3 85
50..... 94..... 4 00 44..... 67..... 3 00
215..... 75..... 2 25

THURSDAY, May 10, 1883. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—For shipping cattle a shade firmer on all grades, but slow on extremely heavy and coarse. Butchers cattle active and firm. Thin stockers slow, but a good inquiry for choice feeders. Representative sales:

22 native steers..... 1477 \$5 65
19 native steers..... 814 5 15
11 native steers..... 1127 5 80
14 native steers..... 1440 6 20
6 native steers..... 1209 6 20
18 native steers..... 1366 6 20
19 native steers..... 1111 6 20
14 native steers..... 1292 6 20
18 native steers..... 1185 6 00
19 native steers..... 1366 5 40
15 Arkansaw oxen..... 916 5 25
27 calves at \$1 50 each.
19 yearlings at \$1 00 each.

HOGS—Market active and strong for smooth heavy, firm at unchanged prices for packing grades, and 5¢ to 10¢ stronger on Yorkers. All sold. Butchers selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7 35 1/2 to \$7 55. Packing grades \$7 10¢ 7 30, and coarse ends at \$6 90 to \$7 10. Yorkers sold at \$7 20 to \$7 30, with bulk of sales at \$7 25 to \$7 50. Throw outs, pigs and ruff ends quoted at \$6 60 to \$6 90. Representative sales:

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HOGS—Market quiet under light receipts. Quality of receipts are mostly thin, and sell at \$2 25 to \$3 25. Fair to good fat sheep command from \$3 50 to \$4 50, and choice \$4 to \$5 10. Sales:

190..... 88..... \$4 60 92..... 95..... \$3 85
50..... 94..... 4 00 44..... 67..... 3 00
215..... 75..... 2 25

APPLES—Nominal, not enough coming in to make a market. A limited amount of choice to fancy salable at \$4 50 to \$5 25; inferior to \$2 to \$3 50.

STRAWBERRIES—Arkansas stock arrived in very poor condition generally speaking, a large portion being soft, small, sandy, or otherwise inferior, and consequently the berries from that State were dull and sold lower. Stocks from the other States was very fine, and sold freely at full prices. Sales ranged (#4 1-gal. case): Arkansas, soft and small, Wilson at \$1 50 to \$1 75; fair to good \$2 25 to 25; Downing \$2 25 to 25 for good to choice; Scarlets at \$1 50 to \$1 75; Tennessee—Choice Wilson and Crescent at \$3 25 to 25; Illinois—Choice and fancy Wilson \$3 50 to 50¢. Missouri—Green Monarch \$2 25 to 25; choice do \$3 25 to 50¢; Kentucky—Choice Downing and Crescent \$3 25 to 50¢; Downing \$2 25 to 25; do sharpless \$4.

PLUMS—The first of the season were Chickasaw from Alabama, and sold at \$1 4 1/2 bu. box.

DRIED FRUIT—In scant supply, firm and well advanced. Sales: 75 pkgs in lots—Apples at 6¢ for dark to 7 1/2¢ for prime, and peaches at 8 1/2¢ for quarters to 7¢ for choice halves; wormy and inferior less, while fancy being more.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Walter, Brown & Co., in their circular of 12th May, say:

"Since our circular of the 1st instant there has been no material change in the wool market, unless it may be, that the continued holding back on the part of manufacturers has led to some further concessions by dealers, where they have wished to close out stock.

The present supply of domestic wools in the Atlantic markets is probably smaller than it has been for some years past, and an active demand from consumers would tend to advance values from the present low point. It is questionable, however, whether there will be any active inquiry before the new clip comes on the market freely, because, although the majority of the mills may not have any surplus of raw material, most of them probably have enough to bridge over the interim, and will not be obliged to purchase to any great extent during the next few weeks.

Woolen goods continue to drag, and although there has been a slight improvement in the condition of clothiers' stocks, there is no buoyancy to this branch of trade, and manufacturers fearing an over-supply of goods, are curtailing their production, except in the few cases where they have orders ahead.

In unwashed wools grown west of the Mississippi River, the market is virtually bare of stock. Old lots have been closed out and the new clip has not yet begun to arrive to any extent. Advices from growing sections report the wools in better condition than last year, and although in the absence of stock or sales, the quotations must necessarily be somewhat nominal, there is no doubt that these wools will meet with favorable attention from manufacturers when they do come on the market, and will command good value as compared with other classes of the staple.

We quote Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska—Light Fine \$24 to 28¢. Ordinary Fine 20 to 23¢. Light No. 1 Medium 27 to 29¢. No. 2 Medium 24 to 26¢. Ordinary Medium 23 to 25¢. Coarse 18 to 21¢.

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